#### Iteration and Re-iteration. Dunias, Priday, June 6. To the Editor of The Tribune:

Gulta cavat lapidem, non vi sed sape cadeudo. The maxim, in its truth, and the mode in which its truth, before latent, becomes a living and embodied reality, are now in progress of exhibition in this country. The water-drop is wearing down the stone-the water-drop of right the stone of prejudiced opposition-not by violent assault, but by mild and reasoning resteration. That he who brings to the cultivation of the soil, as his share of the joint-stock capital-the ownership being the landlord's-in order to the full development of its productive resources, for the wealth, comfort and happiness of both, labor and industry, skill and money for necessary outlay is entitled, as a matter of right, to a fair share of the profits, and that they should be guaranteed to him by law so that he may sell them as property, is at length conceded even by the landlord press of Ireland. One proclaims-the Evening Post, in the name of the landlords liberal-that "he would be the best benefactor to ireland since the days of Ollamh Foddlah, who should give Ireland an equitable landlord and tenant bill." And another-the Evening Mail, on the part of the landlords conservative-that "our rulers resemble Rudolph of Russia, of whom it was said that he knew a little of everything but one, that is how to rule, so they, a good deaf of

HOW IT CAME TO PASS. The famine, and the disease that followed it. has swept away the cottor tenantry; they lived by the potato-in every way, for it fed them and the pig that paid the rent-and when that root went, in spite of charity they died. Eviction and emigration have crammed the poor-house and flooded foreign lands with those a grade higher. A conviction that the whole system of agriculture must change—that patches, instead of farms, afford not room, nor have their occupants the capital for the farming which altered circumstances require—makes the tenant as anxious to get away, as the landlord can be to get rid of him. The incredible sums of money sent from America, with what can be saved in the scrainble-often leaving part of the family behind to de as they can—starve on poor-allowance in the poor-house, or on beggary in the towns, till sent for by those who get away—and the ejectment process and demolishing crow-bar, combine to fulfill the wishes of both. Vast districts are thus cleared in many cases the estates sold with amazing arrears of tent on the lands; so that the former owners and their creditors, when the properties have come out of the "Encumbered Estates' Commission Court," are little better off than the dislodged or departed tenantry.

everything but the legislation the country re-

#### THE INCIPIENT CHANGE.

Were there a righteous landlord and tenant law. so that new tenants entering upon the cultivation of new farms, under new proprietors should know how they stood, these deserted regions would soon become the counterpart of English and Scotch agricultural districts-or, at least, would be somewhat like Ulster and Leinster And even as it is-in faith that such a law is in evitable, and that it will be in substance, what al sound Tenantright men contend for-remu neration for industrial outlay in permanen and substantial improvements—they are, a ready, in process of being filled up. Ever Provincial paper tells of some farmers—English er Scotch, or Irish-having taken farms of a sur able size, in its own district; and from all part of the country there is a greater cheeriness in the tone in which the state of things is described. One western proprietor, the Earl of Lucan, has brought his own immense estate under tillage of grazing, so as to have it ready to let in farms already prepared with all requisites, after the English and Scotch system. English and Scotch system. Uthers are encouraging intelligent and experienced farmers to do all this for themselves—as the Duke of Leinster. "Though this Island," says the Northern Whay—after some statistics of recent changes in different places taken from the local papers—"has seen wretchedness, unequaled in duration and intensity, in the history of any other land, her days of hopelessness, thank God, are passed. She has seen the worst, and how sad soever the retrospect, the prospect that hes before her forretrospect, the prospect that hes before her for-ward gaze is bright and hopeful."

Even in America, the name of Skabbereen was known, in the famine time, as one of the dis-tricts that suffered most; the very charnel-house of Ireland, as it was called. Plague, postilence and famine, desolated whole country-sides there and appeals continued to be heard, thence, to rehet, from the survivors—industrious, peaceful but deplorably destitute—long after there was silence elsewhere. Yet a property, the other day, in that—the southern, mountainous, coast land of County Cork—brought, in the Encure bered Estates' Court, theraty-four years' purchase

## THE BILL AND THIS COUNTRY.

You are not to suppose, however, that the irish people,-those that are left of them, and mean to stay,-are so happily absorbed in setting things to rights, and getting the material interests of the country into a sound condition after so long de rangement, as to have lost all concern for the Bill with which the Ministry and the little knot of Irish members—banded to oppose them on every subject right or wrong—have been tussing now for four months, to the oblision, almost, of all for four months, to the oblivion, almost, of a besides, and at which they are at work hard ever. It is the one, all-engrossing subject a national interest, and is likely to operate in way that-however the Pope and his Cardinal may have anticipated when they issued the Rescript that gave occasion for it, for they are far seeing—the Whig ministry never contemplated for we consider them as peculiarly contracted in

I am not about to tell you what the Bill is ; for it is but in Committee, and has already undergone so many alterations that I hardly think its parents know it for their offspring-though they swear they do. When, under a similar process of docking and patching, it has gone through Committee up to the Lords and back again, it would be quite as fair a subject for discussion in the School whether it were the same or another, as the p losopher's clouk after twenty years wear and te--repaired as it became necessary. I dare say the truth was hit, pretty nearly, by More O'Fer rall the new member for Longford, that Cardi nal Wiseman and Lord John Russell must divid the credit or blame of all the hubbub it has creat ed, the former, from having made the announce ment, of what might have passed, as hundreds of Popes' letters to their Catholic Bishops and Cle gy have passed and will pass as matters of ecclesiastical routine, in needlessly insulting and assuming rhodomentade,—and the latter, from having published his "Durham letter" in a fit of in dignant irritation, instead of calling for a retracation of the insult, and a calm and plain e position, from the Pooe and his Cardinals of what the measure meant. It is but fair to the Premier, however, to state, that he seems now earnestly desirous of having the Bill so constructed as to leave the ecclesiastical administration of the Irish Roman Catholic Church, as nearly as possible, untouched,—only preventing the assum, tron
of Titles from Sees in the manner in which "John
of Tuam" has been wont to do—more, I fancy, to annoy the Protestant prelates, than as essential piritual Episcopal functions.

But, the idea has become hammered into the brains of the whole Irish people, that England and the English Government and Parliament are bent on carrying this Bill from hatred of the religion, and that it is but the commencement of a systematic course of legislation for its extermina-tien. It has, therefore, given complete ascendan-cy to that portion of the Clergy and people that regard Drs. MacHale, Cantwell, Cullen, and Higgins as leaders; and now, every thing stamped English and Whig is under ban and proscription United education is to give place to one exclusively under the priesthood. As England boasts of her "Anti-Popish League," and is sending over large sums for the Schools and missionaries intended to subvert the Roman Catholic religion, there is a "Catholic Defense Association" to withstand it, and to effect the abolition of the Irish Church Establishment. How confident the

near downfall of that institution, may be guessed by a "Proviso" which they proposed in the House of Commons Committee on the Bill,—in reference to one of its clauses, "As long as the United Church continues to be that of the United Kunglom".

OTHER MOVEMENTS.

The collections for the "Catholic University." amounting, already, to £20,000, put the fact of the establishment of that institution beyond all doubt; and the contributions to come from England, Scotland, the Continent and America, will place it upon a grand scale. Yet it will not collect within its walls all the Catholic lay collegians; convenience, economy, and other causes will lead many to the Queen's Colleges, for no one believes the threat of excommunication one believes the threat of excommunication against all who teach or study in them, will be carried into effect, though the Pope has confirmed the Thurles decree condemning them. Neither will the National Schools be deserted, the means of primary and collegaste learning will only be increased, and the "Marce College," which though Presbyteman, will be open to all students for general interature, now decided to be in Dorry, will correct the means, and of to all students for general negative, now decimed to be in Perry, will spread the means and diffuse the taste for learning in the northwest. We shall soon see, therefore, the opportunities for education so extended as to be commensurate with the wants of the country, and with the reof the people they will be embraced, and well as physically.

The Tenant League has commenced a series of monthly meetings, less in hope of any legis-lative measure this session, than with the view of keeping its principles before the country in prospect of a general election. Partly, however, from their extreme requirements which all along repelled the more liberal proprietors, as well as many others, real tenants' friends, partly from internal discord, leading to secessions, and partly from an, unhappily, too common Irish practice of representing all who refuse to act upon their suggestions as enemies to the cause of tenant-right, their influence is diminished. This latter was illustrated in the case of the late Longford was illustrated in the case of the late Longford election, where, because More O'Ferrall was unanimously elected in preference to their nominee, Longford was said to have "solid the pass," chosen a "Tenants' enemy out of religious logotry," and a host of other things, but it now turns out that while More O'Ferrall was chosen, mainly for his one ompromising hestility to "The Titles" Assumption Bill," as a token of opposition to the Government, his former friends and

ascociates; he is, nevertheless, a firm triend to the sound principle of tenant-right.

Manufactures are extending; and the West, that lately was regarded as doomed, is displaying prices for properties that are agreeably sur-prising the holders of mortgages and the owners of estates-partly from the success with which Marquis of Sligo and others are covering their lands with live stock—partly from the dis-covery of mines of copper, lead, and other ores, where nothing of the kind was supposed to exist and partly from the conviction that, one time, Galway must begane the Great Western Port and so Railways, and inland communication by water—in which Connaught is unrivaled—secure the profitable culture of that naturally rich-

st, but hitherto most wretched of the Provinces. It is obvious that all the interest that, united, form the well-being of a country, are advancing that the first steps of improvement have been taken; an entire change in the Agricultural, and a marked improvement in the Manufacturing in-terests, are evident; the immeral wealth, neg-lected, is attracting attention; coal-fields are about to be worked—as at Banbridge—where none were supposed to exist; and while there is much to be done, and endured, before Society is n a right condition, and Agriculture, Manufacturing industry, and Commerce in a sound state. we see the beginning It cannot be concealed, however, that religious

asperity is sadly in the ascendant. Nor is it the RomanCatholics alone that are encircling themselves with a battlement of exclusiveness—outside of which they go not, and within which they do not welcome others—in reference to education and social intercourse. Every Protestant sect is be-coming dully more sectarian; and while, on the platform of Evangelical Alliance, there is taik of mity, it is only as against Romanism. In all other respects, every sect has its own brising circumvaliation. Even in Education, the Wesleyans have their "Wesleyan Connectional Schools," and the Presbyterians their "Presbyterian Academies "-with ministers and elders as a watchful commuttee of management, to see that the young go to the right place for being theroughly drilled in sectarin peculiarities. There is not one of them-Church, Wesleyan, Presbyterian-that would not, had they the power, prefer the same claims to the exclusive direction of the Education of the Country, for which they condemn Dr. Callen or Abp. Mac-hale. Telescoros.

# Items,

TESONAL, FORTICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS, BY THE

ARCTIC.

—Prince Albert, when inspecting Mr. Martin's new
picture of "The Pay of Judgment," was graciously
pleased to signify his desire, through Hon. Col. Grey,
to purchase Mr. Martin's picture of "Moses viewing
the Promised Land."

to purchase Mr. Mai the Promised Land. The King of Hanover, and Dake of Cumberhand, completed his 80th year on Thursday, having been born the 5th of June, 1771. He is the oldest of the sovereigns of Europe, and the only surviving son of George III. His Majesty is hale and hearty, and in the full possession of all his faculties.

The Victoria

-The Viennese newspapers record the complete success, at the imperial Opera, of an English vocal-ist, Miss Rafter, tormerly of Drury-lane Theater, who made a recent appearance, and achieved a de-cided impression in La Figiia del Reggimento.

-M. Dupin, the President of the National Assem-y, was to leave Paris for London to visit the Exhi-tion, and to return the beginning of the following —A school of design is about to be established in Lamerick, with the sanction and aid of Government.

—It is said that the census will show a diminution of 2,000 in the population of the small town of Traige, while an increase to the same amount has taken place in Cork.

The Nation announces that the next general meeting of the Tenant League will be held on the banks of the Beyne, at the site of the memorable battle, and that the men of the North and the South will rally on the occasion round the obelisk which commemorates the victory of William III.

commemorates the victory of William III.

— The Midland Great Western Kailway Company are making stremions efforts to complete the works on their line to Gailway. The rails are laid down on the whole line with the exception of a few miles, and there is no doubt but they will have the line ready for traffic in a few weeks. In the west, the most confident hopes are entertained that an American steamer will shortly make its appearance in Gailway Bay, to test the advantages of that port for mail communication between America and Europe.

The directors of the Malland Great Western

- The directors of the Malland Great Western Railway have pond a visit to Gallway, and found everything in readiness for the opening of the line to that town on the 1st of August

- It appears from an official account that the number of troops serving in Ireland have, in consequence of the quiet and improved condition of that country, been reduced from about 25,000 to the present strength of 18,000 men.

The Queen has been to see Rachel act. It was the first time Her Majesty had assisted at a representation of the drains of MM. Scribe and Lerouice, and, so great was the effect produced by Mademoiss fle Rachel's powerful acting, that at the end of the play Her Majesty sent for Mr. Mitchell and directed him to express to the great tragedian the gratification she had received from her performance.

### The Russian Contributions. The Russian department of the Great

Exhibation was opened to the public on Saturday, June 1 We find the following account of it:

June 7. We find the following account of it.

The Russian section was the great rendezvous on Saturday for all the visitors at the Crystal Palace, it being then open for the first time to public inspection. The various atticles in malachite, now atranged in proper positions and good lights and being well contrasted with the dark crinison drapery of the chamber, since out with a magnificence truly regal. Several new specimens have made their appearance, among others a chair of fine design, and a splendid table with several minor applications of the malachite is 20,000. The plate was the object of universal admiration, and the model groups of wild horses in gill broaze, by Baron Klott, made one regret that anything should have delayed their arrival of the full sized originals. The artist is the most distinguished in St. Petersburg, and cast them expressifor the Exhibition but the great distance, and the difficulty of transit, have hitherto delayed their arrival. We may yet hope, however to see them in the course of the South and the laboring that her of the property of the South and the large stupping mer to terrapid of the South and the large stupping mer chamber, in the North, on the one change at truce, a truce of which the dark crinison dealers in the North, on the one change at truce, it whole Union on the other.

Our fathers of 76 knew well that Laberty and Slavery could not occurst—there was declared a truce, but no permanent peace was made or anticipated—left-sen emboused their sentiments in his letter to Ed. Cole of Illhaois, contending that they of 76 but the great of the malachite is gill broaze, by Early of the South and the laberty and Slavery south and the great distance are more applied our inherties by the Revolutionary war—that it remained to us the decendants of the patriots of that day, to complete our liberties by the revolution of the patriots of that day, to complete our liberties by the tructual of the patriots of that day, to complete our liberties of the patriots of that day, to complete

Reman Catholic leaders feel, in the certain and | highly damascened, inlaid with precious stones highly damascened, initial with precious stones and mounted in gold. In front the gigantic candelabra may now be craicised in all their full proportions. On the opposite side of the nave the Russian silks enter into bold competition with the Lyons brocades, and there are various cases of embroulered leather, goats hair cloth (made by the Cossack women) and other articles peculiar to the country, and doing great credit to its shilled labor. In a glass case above its arranged a collection of fore such as no country but Russia could produce, among which is the Emperor's own pelisse, which his Imperial Mayesty has confescendingly lent to grace the Exhibition. This costly article is composed of an immorse number of the skins of the black fox, a small piece at the back of the neck of each being all that is used for the purpose. These are so nicely joined that the outer sade has the appearance of one beattiful skin, and is the perfection of warmth and luxurious softness. The value of this costly article is £2.500. There are also some fine specumens of sliver fox and other furs of nearly equal rarity, and make of them makes of them contexts of the country of them outers of the strength of the country and other furs of nearly equal rarity, and makes of them makes of them outers of them country.

rious soutness. The value of this costly article is £2,500. There are also some fine specimens of silver fox and other furs of nearly equal rarity, and many of them quite new to this country.

But the great attraction, especially for the fair visiters, was the display of diamonals, opened for the first time on Saturday. They are not great in quantity or remarkable for the size of particular stones, but they are all of the purest water, and the mode of setting surpasses in skill, beauty, and originality of design, anything we have lutherto seen, even at the Great Exhibition. They created quite a fasior on Saturday, the quiet little Schavons who had charge of the precious caskets being fairly hustled by beantiful girls and comely matrons. We must do them the instice to say that they bore the pressure with a demure equalimity that was quite enlying, in one case is a gorgeous diadem in diamends, rubies, and onal, containing in all 3,500 stones, and valued at £6,000. The design of this is exquisite, and the workmanship so delicate that the silver setting is nowhere visible except at the back. A fine bracelet in turphoise, a gean the Russians pride themselves in setting gracefully, and a brooch containing a pearl perfectly round, and so were in mathy as to be equally beautiful which ever harpels. Among the distinguished judges who have warmly prosed this collection were the Ducless of Orleans, the Ducless of Gloucester, and Prince fienry of the Netherlands, by all of whom they have been minutely examined.

CANADA.

Parliamentary Doings-Hostility to Mackenzie - Sons of Temperance Festival.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
Toroxro, Thursday, June 19.

This is another Saint-day, Corpus Christi. and as such being a statutory holiday, the Legislature does not sit. To-morrow is the anniversary of the Queen's ceronation, and the Governor General holds a levce in the merning, and Lady Elgin gives a drawing room in the evening, so that not much in the shape of legislation will be done. Really, between our formal party and equally formal levally, the Legislature does a great deal of holidaying. The reciprocity dehate stands adjourned to Urslay, but it is likely that it will be further postponed, for want of

hiscenses of Navy Island. Mackenzie replied to all this senseless tirace with great calimness, dignit, and effect, repulsing his pany assulfants completely, and carrying with him the sympathy of the large crowd had occupied the galieries and the space beliew the bar, the speaker finding it difficult to suppress effects from that quarter. Every sensible man asked himself what would be the effect of such a scene at an election, and the answer suggested an idea of the immense power of the little agitator, who, after playing Rip Van Winkle for lifteen years, has again opened his eyes.

who, after playing kep val. White is a sagain opened his eyes.

An extraordinary bill was introduced yesterday into the Legislative Assembly, by Mr. Ross, of Megantic, who has not langity been styled the Man Friday of the Government. It is a bill to vacate the seals of all members of the Legislative Assembly who have been guilty of treason or taken the oath of allegiance to foreign States. The object of the bill is to ensure the expulsion of Mackenzie, though it would also have the effect of excluding several others. The proposition is considered by all with whom I have conversed as the most monstrous, sneaking and cowardly imaginable. If the Government wish to expect a troublesome member of the whom I have conversed as the most monstrous, sneaking and cowardly imaginable. If the Government wish to expel a troublesome member of the Opposition, let them do it openly, directly and manfully, but let them not descend to such meanness and cowardice as this. Such is the current language here on the subject. It would be an exposition to the control of the control of the current language here on the subject. It would be an exposition to the control of the control of

York, and the City of Boston is said to have contributed nearly a thousand persons to swell the muster roll of the grand jubile. The procession, with its music and regalia reaching about three miles, marched through the city, and about one o'clock went on the University grounds, where, in a beautiful shady grove, Mr. White and others addressed the immense throng from a temporary platform. The spectches occupied nearly three hours in the delivery, and after they were concluded the various sections marched to their respective head quarters, whence at 8 o'clock they proceeded to different public buildings in the city, to listen to addresses from the ablest speakers of the order.

1. c.

# Letter from Cassius M. Clay,

The following letter was addressed by Mr. Clay to a Committee of Free Soilers in Maine:

Mr. Clay to a Committee of Free Sollers in Maine:

WHITEHALL, Madison Co., Ky., May 26, 1851.
GENTENES: Your favor of the last month is received. It would give me great pleasure to be present with you so the 4th of July next as proposed, did circumstances allow. But I am carnassing the State with a view of organizing an Anti-Slavery party in Kentucky. I think I can be more usefully though far less agreeably employed here.

Allow me to say, however, that I regard this contest as embracing the liberty or slavery of all, white and black. Of course it cannot be an issue between

and black. Of course it cannot be an issue between North and South, but between the slaveholding ar5-toeracy of the South and the large shipping mer chants and cotton dealers in the North, on the one hand, and the great non-slaveholding masses of the whole Union on the other.

Our fathers of 76 knew well that Liberty and Slavery could not course—there was declared a true.

is overthrown by the Fugitive Slave Law! By that, persons new free in free States are returned into slavery which was inflicted on some remote ancestor— The Slave party with a high hand tramples down

No, we must arouse ourselves at once, or we ar lost. Such men as Webster and Dickinson in the North are traiters to freedom, they must be pudown? In the South, the masters must learn that slave \$-but that another class, the great white laboring masses, must begin to be estimated in political calculations.

The Government everywhere must be put upon the free tack! The cry must be once more, "liberty or death." till, in the land of the free, men shall have equal rights! Your friend. C. M. CLAY.

Nesses Jesy Mayreax, and others, Committee.

## Justice at San Juan de Nicaragua.

I chartered a Bongay (native boat) at Granada, of Mr. Frederick Derbyshire, to bring our party and baggage to San Juan. He required previ ous payment, and in his receipt agreed to deliver the property in good order. In consequence, however, of unwarrantable delay on the voyage, and the care lessness of the Padrone and crew to the safety of the goods, they arrived more or less damaged by water reputed wealth, long resident of Granada he ar rived at San Juan the same morning as ourselves Upon inquiry, the merchants at San Juan informed me that similar injuries had been sustained withou redress, and that it would be useless for an American to prosecute a suit against an Englishman in this semi-English Court. I considered, however, the justice of my claim so obvious, that I determined t make the attempt, if Mr. D. refused redress. I called upon him, stating the damage sustained, reminding him of his agreement to deliver in good order, and endeavored to settle the affair amicably. His manmer was, however, rude, and he peremptorily refused any compensation

I immediately called upon the gentlemanly Chief Justice, Mr. Henry Grant Poote, explained my griev ance and intention to prosecute. He ordered a Court to be held next day; witnesses were subpossed, and my opponent employed counsel. The next morning my opponent employed counsel. The next morning I appeared at the bar for the first time in my own behalt. The Court consists of the Chief Justice and his associate, Judge M. A. Signad, a highly respected citizen and merchant of San Juan. The novelty of the suit had collected a goodly number of American, English, i count, Spanish and natives. I stated to the Court the circumstances, exhibited the receipt to deliver in good order, quoted the hability of common carriers by the English law, even without such morn privated damages and asked consensation. mon carriers by the English law, even without such arrement, proved damages and sixed compensation. The contreous Inspector of the Police, Mr. Campbell, brought the witnesses to the bar. Mr. P. F. Mancoros politely acted as interpreter for the native rew, whose evidence of the condition of the bod and exposure of the goods was confused and contradictory in the extreme. Mr. P. securated contradict that the custom of the country, which did not guarantee the arrival of merchandise in good order it these boats, should rule the decision, but the facts in my case appeared so pain that in ten minutes after my closing remarks, the Court decided in my face appointing one referce on each side, (with powers)

Juan, is as much to the interest of my countrying there, as it certainly is to the good order and advantage of the mixed population. A courteous and kind demeanor exerywhere prevails with the authornies and the peace and good order established induces an exercise to the country of the count was steamer is generally tying in that not prepared to enforce wholesome discipline, and in the absence of American armed vessels, this is a regulation that should please all well-disposed Americans. There are no outes of any kind at this port, and no exact at its, except such as are necessary for the good order of the place. All the Bongays, with their semi-civilized crews, are obliged to have their men on beard at nightfall, and anchor off the shore until morning, and are also required to deposit their long knives (machetes) in the guard-house until they are about to leave San Juan. Chas E. Townseno.

# Impositions upon Travelers.

Correspondence of The Tribune. BUFFARO, Saturday, June 21.

For the benefit of thousands of uninitiated western parts of the Middle States, to the far West, will you give information to the public, through the columns of your excellent and widely circulated pasharpers and shavers, who are ready to take every advantage of the haste and ignorance of all who are going to the far West by way of the lakes. This they effect by selling at some of the chief stopping places at the East-as for instance Springfield, Mass., Albany and New-York-tickets to some point west of this city. These tickets, if taken east or south of Albany, are said to be of little value to the possessor, any further than to that city. And if taken at Albany to some point west of this city, they are of but little value here. For the owner, instead of finding a direct and connected conveyance through, as he ex-pected, without any extra expense, is subject to the payment of a sum nearly equal to what he would have paid without a ticket, or else he takes the worse siternative, that of waiting a day or two, and taking a pussage on a poor, miserable, dirty boat, and may hap of going around the lakes, when he intended to cross the State of Michigan by the Michigan Centra Railroad. The fact that multitudes are daily arriving at this city with complaints of this kind, seems to be sufficient apology for the above. Your paper often cross light and knowledge to the incorporational unit trated; and these who impose upon any part of the traveling community in ways like the one above referred to, are to be denounced as being as bad as therees, if they are not technically and truly blacklegs and robbers.

The way to escape the evil above referred to is to

The way to escape the cvil above referred to is of purchase a ticket over each part of the way as far as each constituted authority has power to sell them, and no further—e.g. from Boston to Albany, thence to Buffalo, thence to Milwarkee, &c. Doing thus, he deals only with the sgents of the regular lines, and they are generally honorable mean or at least they deal unformly, and a ticket from them is as good as it purports to be.

FRILANTIEROPOSET VIATOR.

Mails for the West.-The Western ournals express great satisfaction with the new ar rangements for sending the mails for the West over the New-York and Eric Railroad. New-York papers sent by this route reach Cleveland in 28 hours. Detroit Advertiser states that Chicago, Milwankee and all other points looking to the Michigan Central Railroad as a means of transportation, are served with the mails brought by the New-York and Erie route ten hours in advance of the North Shore and Reffalo route time. The passengers and mails brought to Detroit by the Dunkirk line reach there so as to take the train West at 7: A.M., while passengers and mails leaving. New-York at the same time by the Alany, &c., route, reach Detroit in the afternoon, and take the 5 P.M. train Westward.

#### A COLD SHOULDER TO BOSTON.-We copy the following from the Georgia Constitutionalist

A Boston Brumwer — A friend has handed us a card of a Boston dry goods house, that of J. M. Beebe, Morgan & Co., which an agent for them, who is on a Southern drumming expedition, has been distributing in Augusta. We give this house the full benefit of this advertisement, in our editornal columns, gratis, but we accumpany it with the expression of our astonishment of the cool ass rance which would prompt any Boston man to come to the South on any such expedition. It is to be hoped the Southern people have got enough of Boston, and the less they have to do with ker hereafter the better. Both Boston, as a city, and Massachusetts, as a State, have shown themselves entitled to but hitle of the sympathy of the Southern people. We should make as few contracts as possible with a people who show so little disposition to carry out the great centract of the Constitution. In letter and spirit. Practical non-intercourse with them we alike a measure of good poincy and of retributive justice.

Evenly our Southern neighbors are too crue!!— A Boston Erummer -A friend has handed us a care

Really, our Southern neighbors are too cruel !-

Didn't Beston send back Sims on purpose to propitrate them . And has she not done her best to punish the rescuers of Shadrach? And this is her reward!

SUIT FOR LIBEL .- The suit of Rev. J. H. Fairchild es. Rev. Nebemiah Adams, for libel, which was transferred by consent of parties from the Supreme Court to a Board of Referees, came on for trial before Hon Samuel Hoar, Linus Child and R. A. Chapman in Boston on Monday. Mr. Fairchild, it will be remembered, was a few years ago accused of a criminal connection with a girl living in his family, but upon trial before a civil tribunal was acquitted of the charge. His clerical brethren were still divaled mopinion as to his guilt, and while some have contimued to treat him as a christian minister, others have refused and still refuse to do so. Mr. Adams has been strongly opposed to him, and now stands charged with libel for what he has said and done to his injury, the damages being laid at \$10,000. Rev. Dr. Burgess of. Dedham was the first witness for the plaintiff, and it is probable that a considerable number of clergymen will be examined on each side. The counsel for the plaintiff are J. H. Clifford and A. B. Elv. Esqs. for the defendant Hon. Rufus Choate and Wm. J. Hubbard, Esq.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ALABAMA .-The steamer Alabama arrived yesterday morning rom Savannah. This steamer was somewhat injured by striking on the shoals, off Hunting Island, on her last trip from New-York, but was taken into the Dry Dock at Savannah and speedily repaired. We are ndebted to our friends of the Savannah press for packages of their respective papers, and to the Captain of the Alabama for their prompt delivery.

Mexico.-The Minister of Finance and he Minister of Fereign Affairs, have both resigned. Senor Pina v Cuevas has accepted the former office and Schor Munoz Ledo the latter. There is no likethood of their continuing in office more than two or three weeks.

## THE NEW COSTUME. Pantaloons es Petticoats. LETTER FROM MRS. BLOOMER. So the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

In your "Considerations Concerning Clothes," which appeared in The Trylane of the 17th ustant, you show that the long flowing garments hitherto worn by dignitaries both in Church and State, are being laid uside, and that now Dukes, Priests, and Emperors prefer wearing the simple citizen's dress, except on extraordinary occasions You assign no particular reason for this, but think it ias been done from a kind of instinct.

Now, Sir, I think this laying aside of the cumbersome flowing robe can be easily and reasonably ascounted for. No man who is accustomed to freedom if person and limbs will long bear the restraint maposed by an uncomfortable dress. No one who has fled in a long robe, and arms held in a proper position for sustaining its loose, flowing sleeves. Can it be thought strange then, that Dukes, Priests, Judges and Emperors should prefer rather to dispense with the "badge of authority" than to suffer the loss of freedem of motion! To my eye there is much more of

persons to decide upon the style of their costume and I doubt not their own good sense will guide them aright in the matter, and prevent their doing aught to sneek the modesty, or wound the feelings of the truly sensible and high-minded.

Many seem to think if we shorten our dresses just enough to permit them to pass over cigar stubs, tobacco pince, and other filth, that is all that is necessary to be done. You, Sir, I believe, entertain that opinion. But we who know from expension therefore the strength of the strength of them they is necessary to be done. Tool, Sh. I behave, enter-tian that opinion. But we who know from experience the evils of long skirts—even though they fall no lower than the ankle—and the blossings of short ones, cannot agree with those who think thus. The longer the dress, the greater the quan-tity of underskirts needed to give us a good figure the shorter the dress the greater the number and weight dispensed with.

the shorter the dress the greater the number and weight dispensed with.

If we wear long dresses, we must from necessity wear considerable amount of underclothing, for even a lady in short dress and trowers does not appear so decidedly immodest and vulgar, as does she with a long one climating close to her form, and whipping about her limbs. By shortening our skirts two or three inches we might save them wiping up fifth from the street, but they are just as cumbersome and emplains as the longer ones, whereas by shortening them nearly to the knee we not only give freedom and elasticity to our limbs, but relieve ourselves of the undue weight hitherto suspended from the waist.

We may look more graceful in the draggling skirt, but we feel more graceful in the short one.

The only question in regard to the new costume should be as to its utility, and there are enough of its who can speak from experience on that point. Custom will make any dress look well, and already to my eye the American short dress and trowsers appears more truly graceful and genteel, than the leng, morphing, emplaing drapery.

Nenew Falis, N. Y. June 19, 1851.

# A Doctor's Opinion.

A Physician of this city sends us a comunication in favor of the new dress for women, from which we extract the following:

which we extract the following:

Though I am to devoted admirer of the costume, marners, or ideas of Turkey, I am a decided opponent of long skirts and draggle-tails. I am rainer prejudiced against dirty stockings, and have a decided antipathy to the system of sweeping the streets gratis. The long skirts of fashion, beside being nuisances in a drawing-room, are monopolists in the streets, for they perform the duties of Mayor Kingsland's proteges, who expect a cent for cleaning the crossings—and well deserve it. In my opinion, the first accomplishment of a lady is cleaningess.

But I have stronger reasons—professional and scientific—for siding with the reformers, among which are the following—the use of long dresses, implies, as a general thing, the use of stays, thus leading to consumption and a host of other diseases; the use of said ungainly costume is incompatible with exer-

of said ungainly costume is incompatible with exer-ise, to any extent, and therefore tends to injury of cise, to any extent, and therefore tends to injury of the muscular system, as well as of the nervous and circulatory. The quantity of skart and prodigality of under-garments infallity destroys the figure, and frequently induces lumbar abscess, or general spinous affection. The an-dewy fluids and an Lubinized extracts collected by the loan-flowing garments and from them in part transmitted to the interior portion of the lower extremities, throws back the blood from the surface of the skin, thus engendering cold and its many distressing and fatal results.

I do not wish Woman to unsex herself. But she may become rational without becoming musculine.

Is she not rational then "one cries, I answer, She has reason surely, but she does not exercise it at present. Reason and long skirts could not be coxistent. Reason and draggle-tails are sternly op-

xistent Reason and draggle-bals are sternly of carrier. Reason and droggie-buls are sternly op-posed. Reason does not admit the legitimacy of boddiecs (tightly laced) and is a foe to artificinal disease on principle. Reason considers a sound body preferable to a "Greenin bend," and prefer-tering in good health to being in the fashion. In the name of reason, then, losen the stay-strings and shorten the skirts

LATER FROM BUENOS AVRES .- We have eceived files of the British Packet to May 5. We

copy the following interesting items:

We unders and that six or seven vessels had arrived at Corrientes from Paraguay, with cargues of yerha, &c., but had been detained by the Government of Corrientes until such time as it should receive orders from the General Government with respect to them.

Directors of the Royal Muil Steam Pucket Company. In view of the Grand Industrial Exhibition new open we presume to the World, said Court of Directors, as an exmest of their "desire is cultivate the most friendly relations with the Government of Buenos Ayres," have purced at its disposal a number of passages at reduced cates, for parties sent or recommended by it, for the purpose of visiting the exhibition. The conditions are, that for each packet of their size till the month of July inclusive, the number of such passengers shall not a condition.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PARTHENON," is a new serial, intended to present original characteristic produ tions of living American authors, both in prose and verse. It will be issued at intervals, as fast as the best style of printing and engraving will allow, Among the contributors we find the name of Cooper, Irving, Bryant, Emerson, Longfellow, Halleck, Wilhs. Dana, Hawthorne, and other writers of the highest eminence in American literature. The illustrations are to be from Darley, and several other popular artists. The plan of the work, we think, is excellent, and if sustained with the same spirit as the present specimen, cannot fail of a brilliant success. The number opens with an Indian legend by Cooper, written in his peculiar vein, and contains among other articles, a poem by Duganne, called the " Maiden of the Shield," and two poe contributions by William Ross Wallace. Mr. Dueanne's poem is fresh, vigorous and picturesque, surpassing any production of his pen which has fallen under our notice. The second piece by Ross Wallace, called "Et Amin-Mahomet," is a wellversified composition, with bold thoughts strongly expressed. Several striking illustrations, by the artists already named, and a very superior style of typography, give the work an air of sumptuous elegance, which cannot full to prove attra live to the book-fancier. The work has our sincere wishe for its success, and we have no doubt will command it by its mamistakeable ments. (Loomis, Griswold

17 "Conn's Ciphening Book," Nos. 1 and 2.—This is presented to the attention of teachers as a convenient mode of preserving the arithmetneal processes, performed by the student in the course of instruction. (Lyman Cobb, Jr. & Co.)

12" "The American Temperance Mag-AZINE," July, is the title of a new Magazine devoted to Temperance Literature of a high character. This number has articles by the Editor, S. P. Carey, Rev. Dr. Cheever and others.

## Philadelphia Magazines for July.

17 "GRAHAM's" descriptive articles by H. W. Herbert and C. W. Webber are spirited and graphic. "The Ocean Born" is the title of a story by S. A. Godman, of which we have the commencement in this number. It promises to be a production of unusual interest. "I have a Cottage" by Boker, and "Bertram" by Simois, are pleasing specimens of the manner of their respective authors. The embellishments are quite attractive: (Dewitt & Davenport.)

to "Sartain" appears in a new type, with forty pages of additional matter, which is to be the allowance for the future. The externals of the Magazine are greatly improved by the change. Among the noticeable contributions are a poem entitled "Narcissus" by Mrs. Hewitt, "The Adirondack Pass," by Champion Bissell, and a prize-tale by Clara Morton, called "The Estranged Hearts." The present number shows an increase of editorial industry and tact. (Dewift & Davenport.)

"Goney" has an average supply of readable articles from the regular corps of contributors. (Long & Brothers. Dewitt & Davenport.)

IF" "PETERSON" presents a fair table of contents. "Our Village Store" by Abby Allin is a

faithful picture of Yankee life. atthrif picture of Yankee life.

Dir ever you think us you passed by its door, What a currous place is our village store? Not one of your city, town-bred affairs. With fashion-breat graces, and Pompadour airs, Rusting with gew-gaws of every variety. With satins and laces, for the first in society. But a shop—a Bazar on a miniature scale. For mixing farze profits on every small sale! With its shielding stoop and its open shed, Where the horses are covered, rested, and fed. Where queer afvertisements are pasted about. Where the norses are covered, resect, and out.
Where queer advertisements are pasted about.
From the Whogs and the Locos, the instand the outs,
The number of votes each party hath poiled.
Auctions and failures, and farms to be sold.
With such other items as deck out the shed.
A huge Yankee scrap-book, ingeniously spread; How often I pause, ere I open the door.
To read the advertisements over and o'er.
For the pillars, the shutters, within and withou
Are gandily lettered around and about.
"For sale' Call and see! Whatever you please
Eggs, newly laid; and fresh butter and cheese.

Eggs, newly land, and resonance a degrain, pry goods and hardware, potash and grain. Glassware and China, figured and plane Currants and reisins, saleratis, molasses Hay-seed, bent, red-top, and all other grasses. Drugs and tobacco, sugar and lish. For each, very low-just whatever you wish!" Throw open the door, and venture within.
The scene is as strange as the outer half been
one side of the store half the delf and the groceries.
The other side drigoods, and post-office is.
Whose short row of boxes look pert and pedantic. And so very vacant, they smack of romanti And so very vacant, they smack of romantic?
A black looking stove, some benches—a chair,
With three or four loungers all ready to stare.
While close by the counter, too lazy to star.
Lie stretched a Newfoundland, a Spaniel, a cur!
if their masters must come to talk of the weather,
And the best means of holding the Union together.
Pray, why shouldn't they seize the same opportunity,
To talk of the rights of the canine community
And each to the other, in friendship, make known,
Where the best chances he for securing a bone!
The show how, betched in a prilliant array. The show-box, bedecked in a brilliant array, Still holds on the counter its glittering sway.

A motely assemblage of knick knacks and tows
Boil's heads for the gris—and fish hooks for both
Soap for their daddies, with merits so flush.

A clean shave without even a razor or brush.

The shop of our village—my time is too short. To tell you one half of the wonders I ought. It is here the mechanic finds tools to his hand. And the farmer his also for tilling the land. It is here the good dame, so frogal and thriving. Makes sale for the butter and eggs of her hiving. With an eye to the main chance, the aim of hearter. (daughte she wonderful the wants of each row-cheek

She supplies the wants of each rosy-cheeked Buys stripes for the boys, with one soit of drilling To answer for "Meeting" and "dress-up"—God willing'
It is here that the child with such eagerness comes, And standeth on tip-toe to buy sugar-plums.

Brimful of importance—the cents how they ring the sas large as a man, and as proud as a king. It is here truent boys buy their powder and shot. It is here pointerens plot and mar-plot, Grow red with their own bragadocia and noise. And act, shall I say it, like builying boys!

The shop of our village, no city or town Hath ever a shop to compare with our own' Though homely its mien, and rustic its grace. is ne'ertheless a prominent place; serves for our Post-Office, Reading-room, Store, With goods both domestic and foreign, and more Tis the general exchange for whatever you choose The place for the bargains—the focus for news!
And if the some chance it should burn or blow down,
Alas for the village, alas for the town.
The whole country round would be lost in a maze.
Man, woman and boy dress in crape "thirty days."

AN OLD HERO GONE.—Major Benjamin

Abbott, formerly of Andover, Mass., was found dead in his bed, at the house of Jeremiah P. Davis, in Nashville, N. H., a few days since. Major Abbott was a Major Drummer in the revolution, and played the death march at the execution of Andre, and served his country faithfully through the war. He died at the advanced age of 92 years.

The Ocean Steamers.

The Ucean Steamers.

List of Steamers for the Month of June America. From Best June 25. For Liverpeol.

Bro Jonathan From N Y June 26. For Chagres.
Cherokee From N Y June 26. For Chagres.
Humboldt. From N Y June 28. For Havre.
Crearent City. From N Y June 28. For Chagres, &c.

All Letters and Newspapers on hand for England, Ireland and Scotland are sent by the first steamer, no matter of what line.

we inders and that six or seven verses has an evidence of yerba, dec, but had been detained by the Government of Corrientes until such time as it should receive orders from the General Government with respect to them.

The latest news from Paragusy via Rio Janeiro, represent that Province in a state of great agitation. Schor Gelly being suspected of plotting, with the Hungarian Commander of the forces, against the Government of Lopez, had been imprisoned, and his accomplice ordered to quit the country, but the latter measure had not been carried into effect, on account of the disconfient among the troops.

In the Govern Mercanal, of the 28th hist, we find a correspondence recorded that reflects much credit on the good taste and public spirit of the Court of